LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Presentation of the English Financial Budget.

The Acquittal of Dr. Bernard—Reception of the News in Paris.

Further Details of Late Indian Advices.

COTTON BUOYANT—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS 96 5-8@96 3-4.

STEAMER ON LOOE, C. E., Sunday, May 2.

The Ocean Steam Navigation Company's screw steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool at about 2 o'clock P. M. on the 21st ult., passed this point at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on her way to Quebec.

The principal point of her news is the presentation to the British House of Commons of the Budget showing an excess of four millions sterling of expenditures over estimated receipts, and recommending the taxation of Irish whisky and stamped bankers checks.

The U. S. steamship Niagara, from Boston 7th ult., and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 6:30 A. M. of the 20th.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New-York at 7 A. M. of the 10th April, arrived at Cowes at about noon of the 20th.

The United States corvette Cumberland was at Rhodes, April 10.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 19th, in the House of Lords, Lord Malmesbury read the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that just news received in regard to the seizure of the steamer Cagliari by Naples. Two of them pronounced it legal, and the third declared it entirely illegal. Under these circumstances the Government did not think it desirable to take any strong measures in the premises at the present.

In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli made his financial statement. He estimated the ordinary expenditures of the year at £69,500,000, but as £2,000,000 of Exchequer bills were falling due, and £1,500,000 had to be paid on sinking fund, towards the war debt, the total expenditure would amount to £67,100,000, being about £1,000,000 in excess of the estimated revenue. Taking into account the reduction in the income tax, which the government had no intention to interfere with, and the fact that three and a half millions were extraordinary expenditures, Mr. Disraeli showed that there was no deficiency in the resources of the country, and that, but for the above reasons, there would have been an actual surplus. He recommended a postponement in the payment of the Sinking Fund and Exchequer Bills, and the imposition of a tax on Irish whisky, and a penny stamp on Bankers' checks, to meet the deficiency. After some slight opposition, resolutions on which to found bills for carrying into effect these propositions, were agreed to.

Mr. De Lacy Evans and Lord Palmerston complained of the removal of Lord Howden from the Embassy at Madrid, and Mr. Fitzgerald defended the action of the Government.

Mr. Disraeli entered upon the minutes his resolutions in regard to the Government of India to be proposed on the 30th of April. The resolutions are based, with some modifications, upon the bills already introduced by Mr. Disraeli.

On the 20th the proceedings of the House of Lords were unimportant.

In the Commons, Mr. Roebuck said he intended to ask the Government if they meant to proceed with the Conspiracy indictment against Dr. Bernard.

A motion for leave to bring in a bill limiting Parliament to three years, was defeated by 197 majority.

The Jury in the case of Dr. Bernard, charged as an accessory to the murders committed by Orsini and others, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The result was received with great cheering in Court and out, and greeted with general satisfaction throughout the country. Bernard was discharged on bail.

Lord Dunfermline, better known as Speaker Abercrombie, is dead.

An application for a new trial of the Directors of the British Bank was pending in the Law Courts.

The London money market was unchanged. The supply was extremely large, and the demand had grown slacker.

Rennie Brothers & Co., of London, in the Australian trade, had suspended—liabilities £40,000.

Consols had been dull, but the Ministerial Budget had a favorable influence. The Budget gave very general satisfaction.

FRANCE.

The acquittal of Bernard produced a great sensation. The Paris Moniteur did not publish the result when first received. Several other journals contented that they dare not publish the speech of the prisoner's counsel, while others gave garbled accounts.

The Paris correspondent says that the Emperor and his advisers do not regard with indifference the encouragement that the result will give the conspirators, but that no exciting language will be employed by the French press to create indignation.

It was rumored, but not credited, that Queen Victoria will meet the Emperor Napoleon at Cherbourg at the great railroad fete to take place there.

There is a slight improvement in the trade of Paris and the Departments.

Breadstuffs still continue to decline.

The three opposition candidates for the Paris election are Messrs. Louvelle, Jules Favre and Picard.

It is said that orders have been issued for the organization of companies of sappers and miners for the Island of Reunion, and the French West India Islands. Also, that the French riflemen are to be armed with double barreled guns.

The French Bourse was extremely dull, the threes closed at 66@80.

The Paris Constitutional says that if Mr. James' speech in Bernard's case was generally circulated in France, it would be difficult for the Government to stay the effect of public indignation.

ITALY.

It is seriously contemplated by the Neapolitan Government to form a camp at Gaeta.

The Conspiracy bill was again being debated in the Sardinian Chambers of Deputies. Count Cavour declared that the measure was introduced irrespective of any external pressure, and that the Ministry had made it a Cabinet question.

PRUSSIA.

The Chamber of Deputies had agreed to the augmentation of duty on beet-root sugar, making it one-fourth instead of one-fifth of a thaler.

RUSSIA.

All import and export duties are to be increased by five kopecs, a ruble, from July 1. The additional revenue to be employed on the frontier railways.

INDIA.

The details of the news via Bombay to March 24, have reached England. There is nothing of much importance to be added to the telegraphic advices received. Maun Singh, and many of the other rebel Zemindars, have submitted to the British.

The rebels mostly fled northward, but a large body had gained into Rohilcund, which was still unsettled. Troops were in hot pursuit.

The trial of the Ex-King of Delhi was concluded on March 9, but the result was not known.

Maun Singh was at Calpee preparing to penetrate the Deccan, in hopes of being joined by the Mahrattas. The British would soon attack Calpee.

The executions at Delhi and other cities continued.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The intelligence by the Asia, reported more favorable views in Cotton market, and also created a much greater active demand, from spinners and speculators, which led to no difficulty in establishing a decidedly improved rate of 1-16d. @ 1/8d. upon all descriptions of American, and the transactions have taken place to the extent of 20,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 7,000 and exporters 5,000. The estimated sales on day (Wednesday, 21st) are 14,000 bales, and Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the market at 1 o'clock P. M. "buoyant."

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

At our market, yesterday, there was no feature except that of extreme dullness, and prices were nearly nominal for Wheat and Flour. English flour (sacks) was sold at slightly lower prices, and American was held at about the rates current last Friday. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Western Canal at 22s. American Wheat closed very dull at 2d. decline. Red 6s., White 7s.@7s. 6d. Indian Corn was quiet, but yellow was scarce and held at 6d. above last week's prices. White, 32s.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 34s.

Wednesday, 1 o'clock P. M.—The market for Flour and Wheat is without any improvement, but Indian Corn is more active and higher; White is held at 35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef—There is only a retail demand at the rates current last week. Pork is very quiet and prices generally unchanged. Bacon is firm and is held at a slight advance. Cumberland is quoted at 44s. 6d. Lard is steady at 53s.@55s. Tallow is wholly unchanged since Friday.

Naval Stores—Rosin is heavy at 3s. 6d. for Common.

Pot and Pearl Ashes—Pots are higher, and are quoted at 40s. Pearls are firm at last week's prices.

Sugar—The market is quiet but steady, at the rates current at the departure of the *Arabia*.

Rice—Small sales of South Carolina are reported at previous prices.

Linseed Oil is steady at 29s.@31s. 6d.

Cotton—The market has undergone no quotable change since last Friday.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Wednesday, April 21—Noon.

Money—*There has been no marked changes in* the Money market since last week. Consols closed yesterday at 96¾@96¾ for Money, and 96¾ for account. The opening price to-day, (Wednesday,) was 96¾@96¾ for Money, and 96¾@96¾ for account.

Breadstuffs—The tendency of prices is still downward, especially for English Wheat, which is quoted at a decline of 2s. ₰ quarter since last week. American Flour is very dull, and previous prices cannot be realized, except for very fine.

Sugar—Choice qualities of Sugar command rather better prices, but less desirable qualities are not so firm, and in some cases a slight decline has been established.

Coffee—There is a more lively trade, but at slightly reduced rates.

Tea—The market is very dull, and last week's prices are barely maintained.

Rice—There is a steady demand, and last week's prices are firmly adhered to.

Tallow—Purchasers demand lower prices, which, in some cases, have been acceded to.

Linseed Oil—30s. 3d.@29s. 6d.

Pig Iron—The market is dull at 52s. 6d.@53s.

American Securities—There has been no quotable change in State or Railroad Stocks since the departure of the *Arabia*.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2065. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

A Large Body of Hostile Indians on the Red River—Mormon Movements—The Oregon War Debt—Judge Loring and the Court of Claims—Serenade to the President—Governor Walker's Letter, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, May 2.

The President has received authentic information that a large body of Indians, of various hostile tribes, are collected on the head-waters of the Red River, though not so large as at first reported. Their encampments, however, extend along the banks of the river a hundred and fifty miles. They are all well armed and hostile, and say that it is the intention of the Great Chief of the West, Brigham Young, to exterminate the white settlers on the frontier. The Apaches and Cheyennes constitute a large portion of the hostile Indians, the Camanches remaining friendly, though very much alarmed. Fortunately, anticipating this contingency, the Government, some time since, ordered a regiment from Texas to march into the Indian country, and they are now on their way there. The friendly Indians will not be allowed to participate if a fight ensues.

A letter from Oregon says that Brigham Young is concentrating the Saints at Salt Lake, the converts in Oregon having received orders from him to repair there at once. It is added that they immediately packed up their goods and started for New Zion.

The documents relative to the Oregon War debt will be sent to Congress to-morrow. The papers weigh four hundred pounds, and have employed nine clerks four months in copying and arranging them. Bitter fights are likely to arise on the subject in Congress.

The President said, yesterday, that there was no man in the country he would rather appoint Chief Judge of the Court of Claims than ex-Judge Edward G. Loring, of Massachusetts. He is waiting only for satisfactory evidence of his fitness.

A very large number of appointments will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, principally for the Western States.

There is a great pressure on the President now relative to the new regiments. The result will be known in a few days. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Sunday, May 2.

Last night a large crowd collected before the President's house, where he was serenaded by the firing of cannon and music by the Marine band; he appeared at the window, and returned thanks for the honor, saying that the best interests of the country were involved in the contest which has so happily been ended, and he hoped and believed that the passage of the Kansas bill would tend to promote the peace and prosperity of the Union. Senators Toombs and Gwin, and Messrs. Clay, Letcher and Stevenson of the House, also spoke at the window, the former regarding the result as a pacification in which there has been no dishonor anywhere. Senators Bigler, Green and Brown, and Representatives J. Glancy Jones and English were serenaded at their residences, and made speeches of exultation over the passage of the Kansas Bill, regarding it as a measure of peace, not only for Kansas, but the whole country; a measure of union for the States, and union for the Democratic Party, and as putting an end to the question of Slavery, which has so long distracted the country.

Gov. Walker, in his recent letter to Messrs. Cox and Lawrence, said the Conference bill, as interpreted by him, was in precise conformity with his views and course, not only in Kansas, but since his return, and in following the path where his duty and his conscience bade him, he must support it. He adds, "the odious Lecompton Constitution, born in fraud, and baptized in perjury, *will be defeated by an overwhelming vote of the people of Kansas*, thus demonstrating by a practical result the truth of my interpretation that this bill does in fact submit the Constitution to popular suffrage for ratification or rejection, which is all I have required. With such a bill, and such a decision of that people under it, no formidable effort will ever be again made to withhold from the people of inchoate States a vote for or against ratification or rejection of their State Constitution, and the oligarchical doctrine of Constitutional sovereignty will be abandoned.

Two members of the Select Committee to investigate the tariff of disbursements at Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., have gone to Philadelphia to take the testimony of Mr. Wade, who is connected with that firm. This is considered highly important to the examination.

The Kansas Act will not Settle the Question—Details of the Act Unjust and Offensive—Business of Congress.

From our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, May 1, 1858.

The President's principal argument in recommending the admission of Kansas under the minority Constitution was, that thereby the contention would be taken out of Congress and localized, that is, confined to the Territory most immediately concerned in it. This, too, was the basis of the Senate report on the Message. In this desire and hope, enough members voted for the English bill to turn the scale. They proceeded upon an entire mistake. The bill as passed settles nothing. It does, indeed, remove the question from Congress, and perhaps quiets agitation there *for the space of one month*. Unless the signs of the times are altogether deceptive, the struggle about to be inaugurated for Kansas, under the auspices of this "*Act of Settlement*," will be the severest ever experienced there. The bill is expressly framed to produce such a case. After stating the details of the election, and the manner in which the votes are to be canvassed by the Governor, it provides that the returns shall be sent to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of Congress. Then comes the provision which makes the bill unjust and offensive. It declares that if the majority of the votes cast shall be for the Constitution, the State shall be admitted into the Union; but if a majority of the votes cast shall be against the Constitution, then the State shall not be admitted into the Union until it has the requisite population for a member of Congress. Now, the Constitution is complete. The form of the motion by which the question is put, is of little consequence. The bribe comprised in the land grant is likewise a trifling affair. No voter in Kansas will be deceived, coerced, or corrupted by it. It actually donates less land than either the original Lecompton bill or the Montgomery substitute. Besides, if the grant be rejected in this form, a greater amount is certain to be conceded within a few months or years, whenever the Territory shall be admitted.

But the bill is the most indecently fraudulent ever introduced into Congress. Its manifest purpose was to deceive, and to enable members to cover up treachery to their pledges and professions by plausible excuses. The impracticable Southern men refused to vote for any proposition containing what should be by open admission an admission clause. The Douglas Democrats were pledged against any bill not containing such a clause. So the managers of the conference were reduced to the disgraceful expedient of manufacturing a bill which should clearly and fully submit the disputed Constitution to the people of Kansas, to be decided by a popular vote, while its Southern authors could hide their shame, and palliate their surrender, under the subterfuge that submission was not named in the bill. A precedent so discreditable to the character, and so dangerous to the morals of the country, was never set before. It reduces the noble science of legislation to a wretched struggle between petty gamblers and word-quibblers.

As there never was before so equivocal and hypocritical a bill passed by Congress, so there never was one so insulting and invidious to the Free States. Kansas is now ready for admission. The bill says, you are fit to become an associate of the members of the federation if you accept the Slavery Constitution which has been formed for you. Reject that and show your preference for free institutions, and we pronounce you unworthy of the connection. You will then wait through a period of purgation, until 60,000 additional inhabitants have changed your manners and corrected your principles, when an application for admission will be considered. This is the language of the bill. And this is the assumption which the thirty-four Northern Democrats who voted it will have to answer for to their constituents.

The composition of a partisan Board of Election may be excused though not justified, because the bill was a party measure, and it was supported by partisans. Naturally enough, *they* chose not to doubt the impartiality and correctness of the President. But the grant and ranked offence upon fairness and conservatism, was the deliberate suppression of the actually existing Legislature of the Territory, and the reenactment of the repealed and originally-resisted statutes of election passed by an exploded Legislature whose validity in the day of its power was not admitted by the people of Kansas, and whose acts were framed to destroy the right of suffrage as pertaining to the opponents of Slavery.

There is but one word of description suitable to this feature of the bill. It is an example of an incendiary spirit, which is reckless of the public peace, which *aims to revive past strifes*, and to *blow into* flame the embers of civil war. What right has Congress *to repudiate the present election laws of Kansas* and return to those repealed by the unanimous voice of the people there duly and legally expressed? Is it intended to deny the validity of the existing Legislature?

Mr. Buchanan may have changed his opinions since he appointed Woodson and Emory, and since he dismissed Governors Walker and Stanton and Marshal Denver, but there is no proof of it. And if he has not, he will eagerly accept the invitations to fraud and oppression which this bill extends to him. A change of purpose may supervene, but the present indications are that Kansas is to be the theatre of a strife which the country must ever lament.

But the agitation is by no means quieted, if the alleged Constitution be adopted. Then will come up the grave contingency so elaborately and ably discussed by Senator Douglas. What Government is to be recognized under Lecompton? Calhoun says certificates "will issue" to a large majority of Free-State members of both branches of the Legislature, but Calhoun probably will not be in the Territory to do it; and if he is not there, the privilege and duty of making the Legislature by a distribution of certificates will devolve upon Mr. Matthias, who is an inveterate enemy of the Free-State cause, or upon a Committee of seven, composed of like materials. What then? Will the people submit to the Legislature that will probably be fraudulently manufactured by some of their agents? The vote on State officers gave the Free-State candidates a majority. But the power of appointing them, by an arbitrary counting of the votes, is vested in the same parties. They will almost certainly declare the Marshall ticket successful. Will Mr. Buchanan support that government, or its opposite, which the people will set up? These questions the English bill do not settle, nor will it localize them.

But for the remaining five weeks we are to have business sittings. The time is ample for the dispatch of all indispensable business. The appropriations will pass of course. If the Secretary of the Treasury descrie a small loan or the funding of the treasury notes already authorized, a bill for that purpose will pass of course.

Mr. Douglas' bill for the extensive rearrangement of the Judicial Districts of New-Mexico, so as to provide for the wants of Arizona, will probably not be passed. It contains a comprehensive and statesmanlike provision for the future organization of Territories into States, when they shall have population equal to that required for one representative in Congress. The erection of Arizona into a separate Territory will also probably fail at this session, but will succeed at the next.

Mr. Taylor's bill for establishing a Printing Bureau for Congress will likewise be defend. The objections to it are very serious, prominent among which is one that it may, in a certain event, give the Executive control over the printing of Congress. The abuses under the present system are attributable to the corruption and dishonesty of Congress.

The Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, in the House, will report next week, but it would be idle to expect any definite action upon its recommendations. A.

Great Fire in Boston.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED BY A FALLING WALL—LOSS $200,000.

Boston, Sunday, May 2.

A fire broke out this morning in the upper part of a large seven-story granite building on Federal-street, occupied in the lower stories by the Douglas Axe Company, and in the upper part by Messrs. Sanborn, Bahin & Ellsworth as a printing office and bindery. This building was entirely destroyed, only a portion of its walls being left standing.

By the falling of a wall of this building the following persons were killed: Francis Cutting and Frank Tuttle, firemen; Patrick Reardon, and Mrs. Moran.

The adjoining building was occupied by Messrs. Grant, Warren & Co., extensive paper dealers, and was also destroyed.

A brick dwelling, occupied as a boarding-house, adjoining, was nearly destroyed by the falling walls, and it was here the fatal accident took place.

The total loss is estimated at $200,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

The two firemen killed belonged to Tremont Engine Company No. 12. Their bodies were recovered.

Accident to the James Adger, &c.

Charleston, Sunday, May 2.

The steamship *James Adger*, at this port from New-York, burst her steam chimney at an early hour on Friday night last, badly scalding Joseph Pollock, the engineer, and four firemen, three of whom have died. Pollock is under treatment.

The steamship *Nashville*, which left here on Saturday for New-York, has returned to port, bringing in tow the bark *Ottawa*, from Matanzas for New-York with cargo of sugar, found at sea in distress.

Heavy Forgeries in Louisville.

Louisville, Friday, April 30.

Henry Barrett, a bookkeeper of Wright & Bainbridge's, committed heavy forgeries and left for parts unknown. A large reward is offered for his apprehension.

The Break in the Canal Repaired.

Albany, Saturday, May 1,

The break at Knowlesville was repaired at 12 M. There is now no further obstruction in the line of the Canal.

Lecompton Rejoicing.

Hartford, Conn., Saturday, May 1.

The Democrats fired thirty guns to-night in this city in consequence of the passage of Mr. English's Kansas bill.

Riot at Quebec—The Military Called Out.—At Quebec, on the night of the 20th ult., the City Hall was the scene of a disgraceful riot. The Council held a special meeting to consider a proposal to increase the taxes on immovable estate. The acting Mayor had taken the precaution to assemble the police force, and to require a picket of troops to be under arms. About dusk a crowd of upwards of 500 men and boys collected about the City Hall, and soon began to be turbulent. So soon as the strangers' gallery was full, the police, who were drawn up across the entry, and had orders to admit no more of the crowd, shut the front door upon them. They thus kept back a number who attacked every pane of glass about the door, and felled the police who opposed them. These assailants being unable to quell the disturbance, the military were called out. After some delay a detachment of the 30th Regiment, which were kept at a short distance from the hall, came up; they halted in front of the building, the assailants proceeded to attack the door with such fiendish fury that the police were compelled to retire. The assailants proceeded to force the door, which was speedily dispersed. Several persons were severely injured and many of the police were cut [illegible]

THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Twelfth Session, at Baltimore—The Evening Entertainments—Friday's Proceedings—Gilmor House.

Baltimore, Friday, April 30, 1858.

Of the distinguished hospitality of Baltimore, no member of the Scientific Convention of 1858 will fail to speak to his latest descendants. It were impossible, unless each guest's faculties were duplicated, for a host to furnish him more social enjoyment of the public order. To see any more of Baltimore's beauties, he must needs be furnished double eyes; to consume any more oysters, confects, wines, than he is pressed perpetually to, he needs a double digestive apparatus, and a palate coextensive with the whole of it to relish anything more of dainty or substantial fare.

The *soirée* of the Maryland Historical Society, last night, was in every respect a memorable affair. The whole of the large building, the Athenæum, was surrendered to the occasion. The grand promenade was in the fine Painting Gallery on the upper floor; where a band played a varied programme of lively popular music. At eleven the company descended to the Library room, where a most lavish and profuse display of meats, pastry, confectionery and wines, was presented. The most modest and retiring only retired when at all points satisfied. The greatness of the crowd crushed out any feeling of awkwardness that might have been felt by the moderately dressed the night before at Mayor Swann's imposing reception. On that occasion the Baltimore belles were out in such "gorgeous array," with such a wealth of pearls and diamonds, that but *few of the ladies of members* were quite at ease in the promenade. And it was amusing to watch the hand-wringings and timidity of the savans who, to their wisdom is matters of earth, sea, and sky, had neglected to add the graces and ease of the lady's man. On entering the grand hall of the new assembly room, the current set toward the extreme end of it where stood his Honor Mayor Swann, to receive and introduce each guest to his handsome daughters. Past this the full-dressed naturally flowed to the circle of promenade. But they who felt more at home in laboratories and hovering over rocks than in drawing-rooms, were naturally drifted to the sides and corners, where they gasped and panted like scallops cast upon the beach when the east wind has shifted the sea bottom, and the tide has suddenly retreated. Some instantly subsided on seats prepared for the emergency. Others ventured carefully from chair to chair, or even from corner to corner, carrying their hands with them, but heavily, as if the fingers were lead. Some sounded others on scientific topics, each mounting his hobby, and so for a time forgot his misery. But large numbers, and among them some of the most noted, wandered up and down, terribly conscious all the while of their collars and gloves, saluting the ladies to whom their admiring pupils introduced them with constrained politeness. To one of these, a gentleman of national and European celebrity, your correspondent remarked introductorily upon the magnificence of the entertainment, the moving panorama of unchallenged beauties and all that. I "Ah!" sighed he, "I am a little afraid that this magnificence—this predominance of the social elements—will at last displace the scientific, and make ours simply a sort of travelling society, to be entertained gratuitously, and frightened at *soirées* which we cannot decline attending. The ladies are, certainly, very handsome, and their dresses, if those clouds of lace and constellations of jewels are dresses, beyond anything I have ever seen; but I am afraid their presence is seducing us away from our original purpose. Then, I never was more awkwardly placed in my life! Think of it! Men who have been sleeping on rocks, eating our cold victuals out of logs, digging in the earth, and breaking stone nine months of the year—bringing us to such brilliant *soirées* as these and making us (unintentionally, of course) laughing stocks! I declare to you, I have scarcely come to a meeting, of late, without determining, when I left, that I would never come again. But then, when I remember how much I gain by the criticism of my friends upon my theories and suggestions, when the time comes round I never can stay away."

Some of the ladies remonstrated, too, that it was [illegible] to quench them by the presence of [illegible] that a cold and cheap collation, where the celebrities were drawn out in after-dinner speeches, would be far more to their liking. To all which it could only be replied, that the classical man of old, who tried to build his house to suit every body, was obliged at last to tear up his plans in disgust, plow out his foundations, and board around for the rest of his life.

THIRD DAY OF THE BALTIMORE SESSION.

New Members Registered—The Visitors—Professor Hitchcock's Synopsis of the Bird Track Discoveries in the Connecticut Valley.

Baltimore, Friday evening, April 30, 1858.

The sessions of Friday were attended by crowds of citizens and by many additional members. The brothers Rogers now first appeared—always welcome for their lucid, pertinent criticisms upon all topics that occupy the meeting, but royally eloquent upon rocks and fossils. Wm. B. was missed from the Montreal meeting, being at the time in England. He still carries the token of a broken jaw that he got in a London omnibus, from a stone that came crashing through the window. The familiar face of the New-York geologist Hall was visible, too, to the great comfort of the geologists who are in the habit of looking to him for the settlement of their doubts about fossils. There are perpetually dropping in and shortly stepping out again physicians from the North and East who hold up at Baltimore to attend the Scientific Convention, though the papers they presume are all Greek to them,—their final destination being the National Medical Convention that assembles next Tuesday at Washington. Occasionally the Hall is glorified by the apparition at the door of a New-York Alderman, delegate to what your Academy of Medicine thinks is a Convention of political people interested in the disposition of fat Quarantine offices,—which Convention opened its sessions and pulled its first round of the Green Seal Corks at Corporation expense last evening.

At the morning General Session nothing of interest was done, but, after a few minutes of routine, it separated into sections. The Geologists elected Professor William B. Rogers, Chairman, and Professor Porter, of Lancaster, Secretary for the day, and the reading of papers proceeded. The first was a pleasant, merry sort of treatise, by Dr. Gibbon, on the language of animals, by which they understand each other and us; detailing what seem to be their instinctive, and what their acquired language. The Doctor's humor insured his treatise a warm reception, though in it there was nothing of extraordinary novelty.

Next Dr. C. D. F. Wieland read a brief paper of Hanson's on the production of heat by the formation of cells. This gentleman's reading might possibly be intelligible to a careful listener in a small room, but in a hall so full of echoes its strong German accent absolutely prevented any but the very nearest from comprehending its meaning. So when Prof. Leidy objected to some of the data of Mr. Hanson, the audience were with him. The Chairman, however, in a few brief sentences, resumed the matter in discussion, making it glow under his handling. He said the doctrine that the growth of cells in all structure evolves heat is admitted everywhere to be the true one—there was nothing new in that, but every such scrupulously accurate and minute experiment in proof of the doctrine was exceedingly welcome. The same reader presented a notice of two new human Cestoda, which, for the reason above named, was utterly lost on the meeting.

Professor Hitchcock read a description of the coal beds near Fort Belknap, in Texas, with the strata in their connection, and the discovery of a peculiar limestone there—all which he passed, to the credit of Dr. Francis Moore.

Lieutenant E. B. Hunt, with an apology for appearing at all in the Geological Section, detailed the Geological structure of Key West, and enlarged on a species of fictitious fossils abounding there. He made no pretensions to rare discoveries, but simply repeated to the Association the result of his observations while stationed on that sandy shore, that the inhabitants literally have to cover with rocks, to prevent its blowing away.

The great attraction of the day, however, was Professor Edward Hitchcock's synopsis of the whole story of animal tracks in New-England. The hall was hung, on two of its sides, with drawings upon cloth, most of them of natural size, and faithfully representing the appearances that the tracks in the rock present. A few small specimens were exhibited, too—to have brought a specimen of the largest would have required a special locomotive and freight car. The subject was evidently attractive to crowd the large hall, and to hold the audience attentive to the last. The Legislature of Massachusetts had surprised him, the Professor said, by consenting to publish, at considerable expense, a report of his upon the tracks of animals found in the Connecticut Valley. He had desired to leave some synopsis of the discoveries which had employed so many years of his life, before leaving this world, and as the publication of the Legislature would not be for sale, he thought he should be pardoned for exhibiting the proof-sheets of its plates. He had designated the animals that made the tracks *Ichnozoa*, or *the Animals of Tracks*, for he was sorry to confess that nearly all the evidence they had that any such animals ever existed lay in their tracks alone. Of two animals that may have been the authors of the tracks the bones had lately been found. These had been put into the hands of Professor Wyman; but the Professor had so far only reported that they were the bones of reptiles, so their aid in solving the mystery of the track-making was very small. For these tracks, the Valley of the Connecticut was the classic ground. In it ten times more of them had been found than elsewhere the globe over. The valley runs north and south, is from two to three miles wide, ninety miles long, and sometimes half a mile deep, while in 26 several localities the tracks are found. What is the age of rocks that bear the tracks? The question has long and sorely puzzled geologists, but by degrees a definite conclusion is being reached. They are in appearance a sandstone, sometimes coarse, sometimes fine, often mixed with shales. Some have reckoned it as belonging to the Old Red; most supposed it to be the New Red until lately, but he had since reckoned it, on the authority of Professor Rogers, especially, that a belt at least of it was as modern as the Lias, even as the Oolitic. He enumerated the points by which the age of the rocks are estimated. The fish that are found fossil in these are intermediate between the equal lobe-tailed, which are in the newer rocks, and the unequal, which are never found above the New Red Sandstone. In them is found a species of fern peculiar to the upper part of the New Red. They bear a shell, too, that lifts the rock up in the series. The analogy between the Virginia and Connecticut sandstones raises them sensibly as the Durnscale. A single animal has been found in them which seems to be a crustacea, and there are many tracks which seem like those of insects—that seldom lie below the Lias. In the Lias, then, he thought the bird-track rocks belonged, where certainly they were mere in harmony with what we know of other rocks than in the new red sandstone. The Professor proceeded to his classification of the track-making animals. The Cabinet of Amherst College contained four of the specimens and about 2,000 individual steps. One recent, 108 by 30 feet long, is entirely full of them—many of the specimens alone are 30 feet long. On the drawings he had sketched the true size of each track and the length of the step of each species. Most of his time for two years back he had given to grouping the individuals. He had made 119 species and 60 genera of them. He made 31 bipeds, 55 quadrupeds—16 having more than four feet, 12 without feet, and three of uncertain footing. Upon this he dwelt the more, because in the *Annual of Scientific Discovery* he had been incorrectly reported as giving up his theory that they were bird-tracks. Among the quadrupeds he had concluded, but without evidence that entirely satisfied him, that *five were marsupials—the youngest of the mammalia*. Of the bipeds, 14 were of the thick-toed birds, like the ostrich, and nine of the narrow-toed tribe. The invertebrates were but recently discovered, but he thought none who saw the specimens, especially none who had traced the tracks for distances in the rocks, could hesitate as to their identity. All these species he had named with some distinctive appellation, and he had tried his best to get good Greek for the names, but as to that, not his hearers, but his readers, should be asked to judge. He confessed that in distinguishing between species, he had often found himself in deep water, where he had to depend on his scientific friends to fetch him safely back to his own ground again. He earnestly hoped that some present would show that he had more species than he was entitled to—119 seemed too many to have been discovered, yet who would believe that it was any considerable portion of the Fauna of the Connecticut Valley in those ancient ages? When Professor Hitchcock took his seat he was greeted with loud applause.

Professor H. D. Rogers, with many compliments, asked how far the marsupial tracks had been compared with the tracks of living marsupials? Professor Hitchcock detailed the extent of such comparison, which he again protested was not such as he longed to make.

In the other, the Physical Section, there were thirteen papers registered for reading, but few of them were reached, the most important being one on the Currents of New-York Bay, near Sandy Hook, by Chief A. D. Bache, of the Coast Survey. The influence of the currents in producing the changes of the Hook that have occurred during the past twenty years, and the proofs that this was not entirely local action, but one operating to the [illegible] entrances to all our great harbors, [illegible] eral attention. I should be tempted to digest the paper for the edification of your commercial readers, but for the fact that, by your Harbor Commissioners' Reports, and from the mouth of the distinguished Chief himself, those who would be likely to be improved by it have already been pretty well posted.

On Friday evening, at Mrs. Lincoln Phelps', was given one of the pleasantest of receptions to the ladies and the gentlemen of the Association. The company was received from 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock they were invited to the tables sumptuously loaded with all seasonable delicacies. No man or woman could possibly feel less at home there than he would have been in his own parlor. New acquaintances were made between persons whose faces were becoming very familiar, and old ones soldered and strengthened.

F. T.

Quarantine and Sanitary Convention at Baltimore.

The second annual meeting of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention opened in Baltimore on Thursday, and closed on Saturday. The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Kane, of Baltimore. The following officers were elected:

President.—Dr. Wm. M. Kane, of Baltimore.

Vice-Presidents.—Dr. John M. Moriarty, of Boston; George N. Eaton, Esq., of Baltimore; Dr. P. C. Gaillard, of Charleston, N. C.

Secretaries.—Charles H. Haswell, Esq., of New-York; Dr. D. J. McKew, of Baltimore; Hon. F. F. Ferguson, of Norfolk.

Dr. Jewell, of Philadelphia, submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the business committee:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to report upon what measures are necessary to secure the objects embraced within the call of this Convention; and to enlist a more general interest, and the cooperation of municipal corporations, boards of health, boards of trade, and the medical profession in our sea-board cities in their behalf.

Dr. Jewell, of Philadelphia, from the Business Committee, presented a report upon Quarantine regulations, which stated that a reform in our Quarantine laws was necessary. But before a uniform system could be established, they were of opinion that more enlarged information was requisite, and to accomplish this purpose to the best advantage, it was proposed that a committee be constituted "whose duties it shall be to prepare, with great care, in time for another Convention, comprehensive reports on the various questions immediately connected with Quarantine; and that some plan be adopted, either through the influence of Congress or the Smithsonian Institution, to give the reports the widest possible circulation. Your Committee would respectfully offer the following resolution for the action of the Convention:

Resolved, That the following subjects be referred to a committee, to investigate and report upon the same at the next meeting of this Convention, to wit:

1. A History of Quarantine.

2. Have quarantines secured the objects for which they were originally instituted? If not, the reasons of their failure.

3. What reforms are required to make quarantines more efficient and less burdensome?

4. Is a uniform system of quarantine laws feasible?

The report as submitted was accepted and referred to a Committee of Five, the Chairman to constitute one of that Committee.

A letter was read from Dr. Gatchell, of New-York, setting forth the necessity of some action in reference to the best mode of expelling miasma from infected vessels. This letter was referred to the Committee on Quarantine.

The following resolution, offered by Alderman Wightman, of Boston, was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to report upon the subject of Quarantine be requested to add to their investigation the consideration of the best means to cleanse an infected vessel.

On motion of Alderman Wightman, of Boston, it was

Resolved, That —— be a Committee to report on the internal hygiene of cities, and present the same at the next meeting of the Convention, with particular regard to the following points:

1. A complete and efficient system of registration of births, marriages and deaths, with particular reference to cities, and the necessary connection of such a system with sanitary measures.

2. Upon the subject of disinfectants—their character, effects and benefits in connection with sanitary measures.

3. Upon the importance of an ample supply of water—an adequate sewerage and the proper disposal of the offal of cities.

4. Upon the importance and economy of sanitary measures to cities.

A motion was agreed upon to make the Committee consist of seven members, after which the preamble and resolution were adopted.

On motion of Dr. McKew, of Baltimore,

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee be instructed to consider in their report the subject of vaccination as a preventive of variola, and the value of revaccination, with a view to the enactment of laws for the enforcement of general vaccination and revaccination.

On motion of Dr. Miller, of Washington,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to bring the [illegible] Congress and [illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible] Third a Committee [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times, Monday, May 2, 1853.

The New-York Times, Monday, May 3, 1858.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1864.

TERMS OF THE TIMES.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE, Bowery.—THE ROSE OF THE EARTH and THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers-st.—THE ELIZABETH FARRONS and THE DOUBLE LADDIE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOTTOM—THE SECOND LIEUTENANT'S ADVENTURE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE LIVING SKELETON, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME RUFFNATA'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME DEMILT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 112 Church-st., New-Haven, Conn.—Number limited. Pupils remain during vacation. Circulars at 346 Broadway.

MISS ELIZABETH FARRONS will receive as boarders members of her family, six young ladies. The English branches, French, Music, Drawing, &c., taught by competent teachers. Address 346 Broadway.

A CADEMY OF FREMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 563 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber will receive two pupils daily. The class is private. Instruction in any of the branches—Penmanship, Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, &c.—given at all hours. Ladies' class exclusively attended from 2 to 4 P. M. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

BOARD, INSTRUCTION AND CARRIAGE FOR A LADY.—Gentleman and wife, residing in a pleasant private house in Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, would receive into their family a lady who desires to enjoy the comforts of a home, with the best of references. Address A. B., Times office.

YOUNG LADIES UNDER TWELVE ARE wanted to join a class now forming at 1,128 Broadway, corner of Twenty-seventh-st. Terms, $10 per quarter. Accommodations at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Apply at the room, or address Box No. 1,128 Post-office, New-York.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will commence on Wednesday, May 5. Circulars can be had at the store of Messrs. Taintor Brothers, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York. Apply to the Principal, or to JONES & KENNEDY, Trustees.

MISSES ROBB'S BOARDING AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 Lafayette-place, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. TAINTOR BROTHERS, No. 143 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau-st.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 9 Huntington-place, Boston.—Rev. L. BURNHAM, A. M., Principal. Terms $300 per year. Circulars may be had at the store of TAINTOR BROTHERS, No. 143 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau-st., New-York.

MISSES ROBB'S BOARDING AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 30 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG MISSOURIAN HE TO HIS sweetheart.—Since you have taken flight, and left me to mourn your absence, I have been in a state of mind bordering on distraction. Return, dearest, and all shall be forgiven. Your affectionate ADORAH.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A LADY OF YOUNG appearance, to travel with a gentleman and wife. Address, with real name, Box 1,128 Post-office, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

NEW-YORK FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Association will be held at the Committee Room, No. 16 Rutherford-pl., on Second-day, the 3d inst., at 7½ P. M. Friends and others interested are invited to attend. By order of the Committee. ELIAS HICKS, Clerk.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Auxiliary Bible Society will be held at the Mercer-st. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. CUTLER, and other gentlemen will address the meeting. The Annual Report will be presented. The friends of the cause are invited to attend. By order of the Board. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-av., corner of Tenth-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and others. The Annual Report will be presented. The friends of the cause are invited to attend. By order of the Board. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Sunday-School Union Missionary Society will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-av., corner of Tenth-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and others. The Annual Report will be presented. The friends of the cause are invited to attend. By order of the Board. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Protestant Episcopal Tract Society will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-av., corner of Tenth-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and others. The Annual Report will be presented. The friends of the cause are invited to attend. By order of the Board. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

COURSE OF LECTURES BY WILLIAM H. DIXON, Esq., on the Literature of the Age of Queen Anne, at the Assembly Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 3, 4, 5 and 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course, $1. Single lectures, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the door, or at the office of the Lyceum Bureau, No. 806 Broadway.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES, by Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ, will be delivered in the Lecture Room of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10 o'clock, commencing May 4. Tickets admitting to the course, $5. Single lectures, 50 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the door.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 1st day of May, and remain closed until after the meeting. By order of the Board. JOHN C. GREEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the HARLEM BRIDGE, MORRISANIA and FORDHAM RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 1st day of May, and remain closed until after the meeting. By order of the Board. JOHN C. GREEN, Secretary.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK and HARLE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A POSITION as shipping clerk or in any capacity; 3 years' experience; can furnish best of references. Address Box 1,111 Times Office

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Notwithstanding the shock to investments, occasioned by the commercial convulsion of last Fall, building in New-York is moving with considerable briskness, and we hear of many contracts for first class and medium houses under way. The newly-introduced drab or buff colored stone is a favorite material in the proposed buildings, and is called for in a large number of specifications. The Albert Freestone Company, who supply this beautiful stone, have lately organized their principal office in this City, and are furnishing quantities for all the chief Atlantic cities. This stone has been most largely used in Philadelphia and Baltimore thus far in this City, and much finer specimens of it are found there. The quarries of the Company are situated on a bold promontory projecting into the Bay of Fundy on the New-Brunswick side, (the stone is sometimes erroneously called *Nova Scotia* stone,) and they present in one compact and perfect mass twenty millions of load of stone, according to the estimates of Dr. LESQUEREUX, the late Dr. PERCIVAL, whose estimates are corroborated by those of eminent engineers. The stone can be laid down in New-York, such are the facilities for quarrying and shipment, cheaper than even the Connecticut brown stone. The Albert Company have a magnificent property.

[Advertisement.]

LOTTERY CAUTION.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but four States in which lotteries are legalized, viz.: Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which Lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be accorded to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, for the strong and commendable efforts he is making towards breaking them up. SAMUEL SWAN & CO., Lottery Managers, Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

☞ QUEST'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine June 3, 1857, contains 65 per cent. pure Norway Oil.

The marked repugnance which many invalids feel for every kind of oil, and especially for Cod Liver Oil, prevents many persons from using it, even in cases where the physician prescribes it as the only remedy for the disease; or if the invalid, after many efforts, succeeds in taking it, the disgust and repugnance neutralize, to a certain extent, the good effect of the remedy. Often diarrhœa, or vomitings, injure the state of the patient, and the remedy is an injury instead of a benefit. To those and numerous other objections developed by the use of my Cod Liver Oil Jelly, the invariable reply in the affirmative can be made. It will not penetrate the least taste of the oil. Also parties diarrhœal and respectfully call the attention of physicians to the gentle operation of this Jelly in the case of cholera. Instead of this feeling of nausea, more or less painful, which no patient escapes, this Jelly, taken almost without taste, is gradually dissolved in the stomach. The Oil, by its combination with the gelatine, forms a homogeneal emulsion, and being carried in this manner in an infinitesimal molecular division, every particle acts, and no loss of the remedy can happen.

E. QUEST, chemist, No. 126 Fourth-avenue, inventor; PERKINS, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Oneida Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 35c. to 60c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 80c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 199 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. LANGLEY, of Boston, is about to bring his popular medicine, called "LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters," before the people of New-York. This medicine is very popular with all those who have used it in the Spring of the year, for curing all the complaints arising from a torpid liver. Everybody should take at least one bottle. It is a great favorite with the ladies. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

"JACK CADE; OR, THE KENTISH REBELLION."—This immense drama, by Judge CONRAD, as performed by Mr. EDWIN FORREST, is to be produced at Purdy's National Theatre, to-night, with new scenery and appointments. Mr. H. A. PERRY as *Jack Cade*, and Miss DAVIES as *Mortimer*, and cast throughout to the strength of the company. Mr. E. BLANCHARD will also appear in his new drama, entitled "The Dogs of the Ferry."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—It is notorious that indolent sores in the muscular parts of the leg are never healed with safety by the ordinary salves. This ointment alone penetrates to the morbid cause of these fixed and obstinate ulcers, and removes them rapidly and without hazard. It is equally efficacious for all external pustules, inflammations and wounds.

[Advertisement.]

MISS SUSAN DENIN.—This gifted *artiste* appears to-night in *Young Norval*, in the tragedy of "Douglas," at Barnum's Museum, and will, no doubt, be welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd. A new drama this afternoon, as well as a most amusing farce. The whole bill to-day is lustrous with shining attraction.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—A medicine for all time, and whose judicious use increases the average of human life. Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building. Sold also at No. 206 Bowery and 241 Hudson-street, and everywhere. Price 25 cents a box.

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See Markets and Third Page.

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200	do	116⅝	200	do	24⅝
200	do	116⅝	200	do	24⅝
100	do	116⅝	100	do	24⅝
100	do	116⅝	100	do	24⅝
100	Mich. State 6s	93	100	Hudson R. R.	31
100	do	93½	100	Harlem R. R.	12
100	do	93½	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	23⅛
100	do	93½	100	do	23⅛
100	do	93½	100	do	23⅛
100	do	93½	100	do